his Fever Nest and Sickness is in it Al-ways-Alling Teachers and Pupils-A Place of Foul Odors-An Evil Reputation. Immediately after THE SUN had begun the series of articles showing the bad sanitary dition of the public schools of this city and the system of overcrowding, somebody from the Board of Education sent several inspectors to Grammar School No. 59, which is in Fiftyrenth street, between Second and Third avenues, to alleviate as far as possible the evils gisting in the primary department. That was the first school, apparently, to which the attention of the inspectors was directed. This is probably due to the fact that the sanitary conlition of this school is palpably so bad that merely to attack it is to overcome all defence. Several years ago the attention of THE SUS was called to this school and its poor sanitary grangements. At that time a number of teachers and pupils were compelled to call in sedical attendance as the result of fever they had contracted through the poor system of drainage. The principal and tenchers were outspoken in their condemnation of the Board of Education for allowing such things to exist. As a result, when an article was published in Sun the teachers referred to were put ander discipline and compelled to wait a long time for their money, while the principal met with nothing but cold looks and scant courtesy for a long time thereafter. It was only natural, therefore, that upon the occasion of THE SUN reporter's recent visit to the school should find the principal and teach ers more reticent and unwilling to allow their names to be published. They did not, however, refused to answer questions and i ired little shrowdness or insight to under stand at once the shockingly bad condition of the majority of the rooms in this school. When the boys' grammar school was removed from this building the school was divided between the girls' grammar department and the primary department. There are many less pupils in the grammar department than in the pri mary, and the girls in the grammar depart ment are, of course, much older and stronger than those in the primary, yet in the division of the building the larger and better rooms were given to the grammar department and the primary department got what remained.

Not one of all the rooms used by the primary punis is fit for occupancy. At least four are so foul and contaminated with impurities that it is a crime to allow them to be tenanted. The better rooms must frequently be darkened, because they are so situated that the sun streams into them, rendering them intolerably hot and causing the light to shine in the face of teachers and pupils. The thermometer fit these rooms, the "best" rooms, has frequently run up to 30° within the past few weeks. The reporter was careful to visit each room and each glass and to observe for himself those things that were complained of. The attendance in the school at present is not so large as the trustees of the ward would like to have it. This is due to the determined stand taken by the principal. She has frequently been told that she does not keep up the attendance to the proper standpoint, but she felt it her duty not to overcrowd any rooms where sickness was already prevalent and it was only a question of time when the well ones among the pupils would also succumb. The actual attendance on the day of the reporter's visit is shown in the following table:

\*\*Grate\*\*. \*\*Boys. Girts. of the building the larger and better room were given to the grammar department and

sour faver there and go out into the street to sour from fainting. Three of the pupils were home sick, and a majority of those in their seats looked as though they ought to be there too. The entrance of the reporter and the principal, which in most class rooms would cause a stir among the pupils, had not the slightest effect upon these children. They were too heavy hearted and too dull to even potice them. Frequently the janitor is called into this room and into some of the others, because of some child's sudden sickness. One of the windows in this room opens on the closets, and has to be closed. Very little light comes in from either that or the one opposite to it.

The worst room in this school is occupied by the lowest class of the lowest grade of girls. These little tots, some of them barely 5 years old, are compelled to sit all day in an atmosphane the reporter found it difficult to withstant the reporter found it difficult to withstant the reporter found it difficult to withstant the reporter of the stench was horrible. The room is situated between two closets, and the only air that comes into it comes from these sources. There were forty-six little girls in the room, and ten were hone sick with malaria. The teacher said that there was not a day but she was ill, and that she had not known freedom from a headache as long as she had taught in the room. The principal asked those of the pupils who had been compelled to see the doctor because of malaria to stand up. Half the class rose at once. Each pupil was asked by the reporter as to how she felt, and more than half of them said that there had been under the continual care of the she had been under the continual care. One little pains and the said so only they are one story higher than those felt and more than half of them said that there had been under the continual care of the she and been under the continual care. One little pains and the pupils who had been compelled to see the doctor because of the latter that she had returned to school.

The assembly

The seating capacity of the room is forty-seven, while the attendance is always from one to two more.

The first class of boys of the first grade have what is considered the best room. Nevertheless one of the windows opens on the closets, and on hot days the pubplis receive a good share of the odors that arise therefrom. Although the seating capacity of the room occapied by the first class of girls of the fourth grade is stated to be forty-five, the room was overcreaded on the day of the reporter's visit with only forty-one present. It was hot and close, and the sun was pouring in through the closed shutters, while the room was oderated butters, while the room was so dark that it was next to immessible to read ordinary print. The same thing was irrue of the room occupied by the second class of girls of the second grade. Here the seating capacity is marked stati-one, and there were fifty-two present.

One of the windows opens on a closet. The teacher of this class was formerly in one of the ground floor rooms. She was compelled to stay away for a long time on account of blood rotsons are the country of the country

ground floor rooms. Bhe was compelled to stay away for a long time on account of blood poisoning.

The boys' class of the second grade has a room that is between the school closet on one side and a closet belonging to a private house on the other. It acts as a ventilator for both. Formerly there was also a school closet on the side where the house closet now is. This was only removed after the teacher had been sent home suffering from blood poisoning. She had to leave this room on last Prilay, being overcome by the bad air. The second class girls of the flist grade must be included among the greatest sufferers in this manner. There is a great deal of malaria among the little girls, and the teacher was away sick all of last term. The two windows of the room open directly on the closets and have to be closed all the time. From four to five children are sent home every day completely overcome and sick enough to need medical attendance. The same is true of the first closes of girls of the third grade. Fifty-one girls were present here, and the scating capacity was marked as fifty-one. They were considerably crowded, nevertheless, and the atmosphere was thick and maledorous. Here also two windows open directly on the closets.

Innumerable complaints have been made to the inspectors at various times, and also to the trustees about the borrible sanitary condition of this school. The only result of such complaint has been that inspectors have come to the school, tinkered a little at the closets, and then gone away. The trustees recently informed the principal that they were tired of hearing so much talk about bad smells.

There is an outside staircase, with a window opening into many of the schoolrooms. This staircase acts as a flue for conducting all the bad air from the ground floor up through the school open these windows, and the result may be imagined.

imagined.

The playgrounds are in keeping with the overcrowding and the sanitary condition. The pupils have to be divided into separate classes, in order to allow them to even enter into the playrooms. The pupils have to be formed into the playrooms. in order to allow them to even enter into the playrooms. The pupils have to be formed into lines, and can barely move during recess, while at noon, when all of them come in together, it is next to impossible to get sufficient breathing space. In addition to this, the playrooms are damp, and contain much of the foul odor which is found in the majority of the classrooms. Commissioner Seligman was appointed to visit this school between the months of January and July. He has never been inside the schoolhouse. The last visitor was Miss Dodge, who was there on May 9, 1837. Superintendent Jasper has not been there in more than two years. The fact that this school is recognized as being entirely unfit for the purpose to which it has been put seems to have made no difference with the Board of Education or Superintendent Jasper. In many of the schools of the Nineteenth ward that The SUN reporter has visited he was asked whether he had seen this school. This makes it apparent that the reputation of the school is known to all the teachers.

### HARRISON TO THE COLORED FOLKS.

He Did Not Betray the Fugitive Slave Whom He Surprised in the Woods, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.-Last evening

the Harrison Club, a colored organization, called on Gen. Harrison, and in response to ar address from their leader, Gen. Harrison said: "MR. BAGBY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HARRIson Club: I assure you that I have a sincere respect and a very deep interest in the colored people of the United States. My memory as a ooy goes back to the time when slavery existed in the Southern States. I was born upon the Ohio River, which was the boundary between the free State of Ohio and the slave State of Kentucky. Some of my earliest recollections relate to the stirring and dramatic interest which was now and then excited by the pursuit of an escaped slave or the hope of offered rewards. I remember as a boy wandering through my grandfather's orchard at North Bend, and, in passing through an alder thicket colored man with the frightened look of a fugitive in his eye and attempting to satisfy his hunger with some wainuts he had gathered. He noticed my approach with a fierce, starried look to see whether I was likely to betray him. I was frightened myself and left him in some trepidation, but I kept his secret. [Cries of "Good. 2004."]

Good, good."]
"I have seen the progress which has been tade in the legislation relating to your race. "Good, good."]

"I have seen the progress which has been made in the lexislation relating to your race, and the progress that the race itself has made since that day. When I came to Indiana to reside, the unfriendly black code was in force. My memory goes back to the time when colored witnesses were first allowed to appear in court in this State to testify in cases where white men were parties. Prior to that time, as you know, you had been excluded from the right to tell in court, under coath, your side of the story in any legal controversy with white men. [Cries of "Iknow that."] The laws permitted your coming here. In every way you were at a disadvantage even in the free States. I have lived to see this unfriendly legislation removed from our statute books, and the unfirendly sections of our State Constitution repealed. I have lived to see this unfive constitution repealed. I have lived not only to see that but to see the race emancipated and slavery extinct.

"Nothing gives me more pleasure among the great results of the war than this. History will give a prominent place in the story of this great war to the fact that it resulted in making ail men free and gave to you equal civil rights. The imagination and art of the year the tongue

war to the fact that it resulted in making all men free and gave to you equal civil rights. The imagination and art of the poet, the tongue of the orator, the skill of the artist will be brought under contribution to tell the story of the emancipation of the souls of men. Nothing gives me so much gratification as a Republican as to feel that in all the steps that led to this great result the Republican party sympathized with you, pioneered for you in legislation, and was the architect of those great measures of relief which have so much ameliorated tion, and was the architect of those great measures of relief which have so much ameliorated your condition. I know nowhere in this country of a monument that I behold with so much interest, that touches so deeply my heart as that monument at Washington representing the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln, the kneeling black man at the feet of the martyred President with the shackles falling from his limbs.

monument at Washington representing the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln, the kneeling black man at the feet of the martyred President with the shackles falling from his limbs.

"I remember your faithfulness during the time of the war. I remember your faithful services to the army as we were advancing through an unknown country. We could always depend on the faithfulness of the black man. He might be mistaken, but he was never false. Many a time in the darkness of night have those faithful men crept to our lines and given us information of the approach of the enemy. I shall never forget a scene that I saw when Sherman's army marched through a portion of North Carolina between Raleigh and Lichmond, where our troops had never before been. The colored people had not seen our flag since the banner of treason had been set up in its stead. As we were passing through a village the colored people flocked out to see once more the starry banner of freedom, the emblem of promise and security of their emancipation. I remember an aged woman, over whom nearly a century of slavery must have passed, press forward to see this welcome banner. I remember her exalitation of spirit as she danced in the dusty road before our moving column, and like Mirlam of old, called upon her soul to rejoice in the deliverance which God had wrought by the coming of those who stood for and made secure the proclamation of emancipation.

"I rejoice in all that you have accomplished since you have been free. I recall no scene more pathetic than that which I have often seen about our camp fires. An aged man, a fugitive from slavery, had found freedom in our camp. After a day of hard work, when taps had sounded and the lights in the tents were out, I have seen him, with the spelling prope upon the ground taxing his old eyes and pointing with his hardened finger to the letters of the alphabet as he endeavored to open to his clouded mind the avenues of information and light. I am giant to know that that same desire to increase and enlarg

Music on the Mail, There was music on the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon by Cappa's Seventh Regiment band. The unusually large exodus from the city for the Saturday and Sunday outing, together with the cool air, lessened materially the crowd which weekly throngs the Mail on the days when music may be heard. Sergeant Muiholland of the Central Park police said that he had seldom seen so small a crowd on the Mail on music days.

The programme was arranged as commemorative of Gettysburg. Just as the band began the piece entitled "The Battle of Gettysburg," about 6:20 o'clock, the rain came down in a sudden burst, which took everybody by surprise. The musicians struggled on for a few moments, but the driving rain was too much for them, protected as they were by the pavilion. The crowd sought the shelter of the Casine on the hill and the archways. Mall on the days when music may be heard.

# Here's a Notice for You, Dan.

Police Captain Reilly got this postal card message on Saturday:
"Dean Carrais: I, Patrick Donovan, am a-going to sue Dan Sullivan for my money. Please hand this to Dan Sullivan and obdge, Youra. Patrick Donovas."

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. The Best High-Class Cigarettes, Kinney Bree', Special Favours.—Add.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP

OMINOUS REPORTS THAT M'MULLEN AND BURT WILL HAVE TO GO.

eretary Fairchild's Letter Made a Stir-Mr. Curtis has Written Letters, a tion-Custom House Cheers for Blaine-

Surveyor Beattle Deales a Report. Secretary Fairchild's letter to Mr. George William Curtis, defending himself and his department against the charges of the Civil Service Reform Association, has caused a great stir in the Custom House and the Appraiser's stores. Many have construed a part of the letter to be ominous. It is thought that the threatening flash of the official axe is particularly vivid where the Secretary explains why all the fifteen sugar experts and samplers recommended for removal in the spring did

Fourteen or fifteen names were under consideration. I decided to act upon four or five of the most important and postpone the others until later, for I have not yet finished this business, and until I could see the effect of

That is the dread part of the letter to the folks in the Appraiser's stores. The resounding sentence. "For I have not yet finished this business," has invaded the calm offices of Appraiser McMullen and Naval Officer Burt. It is believed in high circles that the day is not far distant when Mr. McMullen and Mr. Burt will be asked for their resignations. This is very frankly stated, in fact, and that the Secretary will apply the same rule to them that resulted in the dismissal of the Sherers. He does not charge the Sherers with misconduct, but from the evidence before him of their doings in sugar at this port he was convinced that the customs service would be benefited by their dismissal. This, it is said, will be the ground for the dismissul of Mr. McMullen and Mr. Burt. They will not be charged with anything Burt. They will not be charged with anything that can be construed as an implication of their integrity as servants of the Government, but their close association with men who have created the sugar seandal will be the rock on which they will split. There is a difference of opinion about the time at which the blow will fail—whether before or after election.

Speaking of letters, there are in the archives of the Custom House delicately perfumed missives from George William Curtis himself, one of which recommends so-and-so for a place, and adds that "he did good work for the party" in Richmond county. But that was before Mr. Curtis blossomed out as a full-blown reformer.

Moreover, it was announced in St. Louis during Convention week that the Administration has in its possession letters from Mr. Curtis advocating the claims of "a neighbor" to a place in the Custom House service at this port, It was argued that there was nothing particularly criminal in this except that the appointment of Mr. Curtis's neighbor would necessitate the removal of somebody else's neighbor in order to make room. These letters are dated during this administration. It should also be added that the neighbor didn't get the job. Perhaps this fact, and Secretary Fairchild's refusal to heed the request of the Buris to stop the sugar investigation, will explain why the Secretary and Collector Magons were incontinently dropped from the list of reformers on the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association.

"Give Jim a show" has become a catch phrase among the Democrats in the service. It reters to the appeal made to Senator Spooner, the Republican member of the Senatorial civiservice investigators, by Lawyer Fine of the Civil Service Retorm Association. Senator Blackburn had persistently hammered Jim Burt over the heads of a dozen witnesses, and Senator Spooner, as Chairman of the investigating committee, wanted to adjourn. It was late in the day, and he had had a hard time of the Burt of the senator Spooner in the heads of a for "a show" for the naval officer's brother. Jim denied all the alleged sugar frauds, and from that hour "Give Jim a show" has been a happy phrase for the Democrats.

Collector Magone went to his home at Og-Collector Magone went to his home at Ogdensburg, on suturday night for a week's recreation. Deputy Collector Charles P. McClelland
will occupy the chair in the Collector's absence.
The alleged civil service reformers of Burt's
Association think Mr. McClelland a very wicked
person, while his friends regard him as a tiptop fellow. If there is any Democracy to be
aired this week, they add, Mr. McClelland will
do it in first-class shape.

The very latest report is that some of William Walter Phelps's men in the Custom House are to be tumbled out.

All the soldiers of the war days in the service tend the Gettysburg reunion, and that their absence will not be counted in their regular

A story has been circulated in the inner circles to the effect that the men inspectors of Surveyor Beattle's staff are greatly displeased at the amount of work done by the women inspectors. "They don't object from any charitable motives to the women inspectors," said THE SUN's informant, "but because the efficient work done by the women greatly lessens their own income. There are men inspectors at the port of New York who do not spend a cent of their salaries. It all goes into the bank. They rely on tips and perquisites for their living expenses and and perquisites for their living expenses and incidentals. Well, the Surveyor's staff of women do a good share of the work. They ab-solutely refuse all perquisites and tips, in their estimation they would demean them-selves by accepting them. The men look on selves by accepting them. The men look on the baggage examined by these women inspectors as so much lost capital to them. Most of the passengers are right willing to tip an inspector for extending any of the favors of the service. I understand that the work of the women inspectors is to be lessened in response to this kicking." Surveyor Beattle pronounced the story positively ridiculous on its face. He testilled to the high integrity of the women inspectors and the great amount of work done by them, but added that otherwise the story was false and silly in every particular.

A majority of the Surveyor's men inspectors have joined the flannel, shirt society. They look cool and ready for any amount of work in these trying days of the ocean passenger crush. It has been suggested that the women inspectors who describes a much work the spectors, who do quite as much work as the men and do not get the same remuneration, should adopt cool and comfortable costumes, Many of them are detained on the wharves until late at night, and to be starched and stayed from early morning must bother them.

A sound or so of customs officials would greatly like to know why Justice Power in seen so frequently rushing between New York and Washington.

One of the very peculiar features of this Administration, as exemplified in the Custom House, was the demensiration in favor of James G. Blaine on the front porch of the building on June 23. It has not got into print yet, and so it is worth telling. The Convention at Chicago adjourned at noon on that day, and the wires to New York were instantaneously burdened with despatches to the effect that the Maine statesman would be nominated in the afterneon. Some of these messages found their way into the rotunda. Almost immediately the porch on the Wall street entrance was jammed with Republican clerks and Custom House Brokers, cheering wildly for the Florentine Mosaic, as "Qulnine Jim" McKensle of Kentucky christened Mr. Blaine at St. Louis. The great Maine man was booned and howied for with vim, and nobody knows just how the uproar pleased the sturdy Democrats like Collectors Jim Jones, John A. Mason, Brother Dunn, and Cash Distributor Creed.

There must be some good Democrats among

There must be some good Democrats among the Surveyor's staff of women inspectors, for they are seen wearing the red bandanna of the noble old Bomen.

It is rumored in Jersey City that the Inman Steamship Company will remove its business to this city, and secure piers on this side of the river. The city, and secure piers on this side of the river. The company originally went to Jersey City because it could secure wharf privileges there for \$20,000 a year less than in this city. It is said that this sain is more than that the sain is more than the property of the said, will not send the legith partners, a bilingers, it is said, will not send the grant be as well and more conveniently accommodated on this side. It is said the change will be made before fail.

Miss Weathersby Loses Her Umbrella. Miss Jennie Weathersby, the actress, lost an

umbrolla marked with her initials at a professional matince at the Madison Square Theatre on Friday, and advertised yesterday for its return. It was a gift from her sister, the late Eliza Weathersby Goodwin. Miss Weathersby took another umbreits by mistake as she started o leave the theatre, and returning for her own found that it was gone. The audience was made up of theatrical people.

# AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Picnic of the Claremont Club at Cosmopolitan Park, Teuth avenue and itstit street, on Tuesday night. Excursion in aid of the Home for Aged and Infirm heat Sunes to Cold Spring Grove on the Sound this normals. Figure of the Spanish Benevolent Society La Nacional t Washington Park, Sixty-Sinth street and East River, in Theaday afternoon. on Tuesday afternoon.

Entertainment at Arilington Hall, 21 St. Mark's place, this evening in aid of the recent sufferers by the Second avenue and Second street fire. Afternoon and evening picnic of the Manhattan Benevolent Association at the Atalanta Casino, 156th street and Eighth avenue, on Saturday.

PROM SUGAR BROKER BURY Me Writes a Letter in Reply to Secretary

James Burt, a sugar broker at 44 Pine street, and a brother of Naval Officer Silas Burt. written to Secretary Fairchild a letter in has answer to the Secretary's recent letter to George William Curtis on the "sugar frauda," in which the Secretary defended himself against charges of violating civil service rules, and animatedly described his investigation of complaints made to him, in the spring of 1886, against Broker Burt by Broker Dreyfous. The tenor of this complaint was that such favoritism had been shown to Burt by Government officers that he had been able to secure almost a monopoly of the augar brokerage business of and employees of the Appraiser's Department: that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated for his benefit, and that he had acquired great power in the Appraiser's Department because of his relationship to Naval Officer Burt.

Broker Burt says that Dreyfous didn't prove his charges, and he denies that he ever relinhis charges, and he denies that he ever relinquished to Dreyfous any part of his (Burt's)
brokerage business to secure his silence, as he
says Secretary Fairchild infers in his letter.
Broker Burt says that he now represents the
same interest, neither less nor more, that he
did five years ago, and that his clients have
not held 90 per cent, of the business of the
port, as Dreyfous charged, but about 25 per
cent, of it. He says that he has had no communication with Mr. Dreyfous during that period, directly or indirectly.
Broker Burt says that Secretary Fairchild
will oblige him if he will immediately publish
in full "whatever apparent circumstantial or
inferential proof" he may have in his hands
which gives ground for suspicion that he
(Burt) or any of the importers he represents
was ever guilty of any wrong-doing in connection with the sugar importations of the last
three years.

Broker Burt deples that there really even

three years.

Broker Burt denies that there really ever were any such things as "sugar frauds" during President Cleveland's Administration.

"Differences of opinion even errors of judgment, often do occur in this as in all other branches of business," he adds, but he says he verily believes and asserts that the operations during the period are free from the taint or color of fraud.

Broker Burt says that his interview with Col. Broker Burt says that his interview with Col.

Broker Butt says that his interview with Col. Lamont about the desire of the sugar importers of New York to have Examiner Leary removed has been misrepresented, and that what he really did say was this:

"The sugar importers at New York are not smugglers nordefrauders of the revenue. They are an honorable body of merchants, and I do not see what can be gained by making them feel that they have a grievance against the Administration. Most of them were with us in 1884; why should they not be in 1885? They employ large numbers of men in New York, and have interests in Michigan."

CAN HE BE TRUSTED WITH A CLUB! Policeman McCullough Gets Into a Quarrel

Policeman Patrick McCullough of the Charles street station charged Mrs. Mary Walsh of West Houston and Hudson streets a Jefferson Market Court vesterday morning Saturday night, and with calling him a "hig and Francis Reilly, young neighbors of Mrs. Walsh, of interfering when he arrested her.

Mrs. Walsh accused McCullough of insulting her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Stanberry, and of clubbing her when she rebuked him. Mrs Stanberry said she called the policeman's attention to the fact that two men had beaten a third in front of her home. He did not find the assailants, and, returning, he said to her:
"You little tar, you ought to mind your own business."

Her husband and mother spoke up for her, and the policeman hit her mother and knocked

her down.

Cabill said that McCullough had his club lifted to strike Mrs. Walsh, when he caught hold of the club and prevented the blow. Then McCullough clubbed him. His head was done

McCullough clubbed him. His head was done up in bandages.

Reilly said that he went to Cahill's rescue.
Mrs. Walsh said that McCullough used her so roughly that he broke a diamond ring from her finger, and she showed the broken band.
McCullough's story was that "the gang tried to do him up," and that Mrs. Walsh lell down. Justice Gorman discharged Mrs. Walsh pald his fine. McCullough was tried by the Commissioners lately for beating a citizen.

Mast Not Break a Jersey City Sabbath The annual reunion of New York and Jersey City athletes, which was to have been held at the West Side Driving Park in Jersey City yesterday, did not take place. A long programme of games had been arranged, and the event was well advertised in both cities. Many church people of Jersey City complained to the police officials of the proposed Sunday entertainment, and Capt Smith, acting under orders tainment, and Capt Smith, acting under orders from Chief of Police Murphy, eent Policeman Mackey to the park to prevent the games. The athletes had arrived before him, and had already had considerable trouble, on account of the fact that they had neglected to apply to Manager Keach, who has charge of the park, for permission to hold the games there. The games were about to begin, however, when the policeman got there. There were about five policeman got there. There were about five hundred spectators on the grounds, the majority of them from this city. When informed that the police would not allow the games to go on, the crowd was turned into a howling mob, but it did no damage, and finally left the grounds. The reunion will probably be held some day this week in the Schuetzen Park at West Hoboken.

Greenville's New Catholic Church.

The new Catholic church in Greenville was opened to the public for the first time yesterday. In the afternoon Bishop Wigger led the ceremony of blessing the chimes, and a grand sacred organ concert was neld. The church is one of the largest in Hudson county. It is 155 feet long and 72 feet wide. The main tower is 208 feet high. The building is of pressed brick and sandstone. The stations of the cross are of stone imported from Paris. The organ is the largest church organ in the State. The chimes are the only ones in the city, and are operated by electricity. There are eighteen operated by electricity. There are eighteen bells and altogether they weigh ten tons. The church will be dedicated next month. The Rey, Father Schandel has charge of it.

A Woman as Deputy Policeman Hiram B. Downs was arraigned before Jus tice Murray, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, and charged by Captain Berghold of the Twenty-sixth precinct with keeping a disorderly house on 1856 street, near the Boulevard, and also with viola-tion of the Excise law. Downs's house is ostensibly a notel. Policeman Cook went there last Friday nigh hotel. Policeman Cook went there last Priday night with a woman and hired a room. He was not required to register. Downs's liquor leense supired some days ago, but Cook had no difficulty substituting drinks. Justice Murray held Downs in 55th bearing drinks. Justice Murray held Downs in 55th bearing the first charge and 5100 on the second. The substitution of the first charge and 5100 on the second. The substitution of the regular bonoguna. And circumstances."

Mowatt is well known in the court, and there was a general smile when Justice Murray refused his bond.

Saloonkeeper James Cawley of 335 West Forty-first street went to his door in his night shirt and trousers early yesterday morning to examine the sky, having an engagement to go fishing. When he reentered his saloon Policeman Heney followed him and arrested him for violating the Excise law.

Charles Sanders lives over his saloon at 306 West Portieth street. Yesterday morning he went, partly dressed, to the barroom to take some meat from the clock, where his wife had let't it the night before. Following the him to be the comment of the saloon from the hall of the tenement and arrested Sanders behind his bar with a steak in his hand.

The two men were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court in the saloon of the two men were arraigned at letters and the saloon of the Excise law and discharged them. Forty-first street went to his door in his night shirt and

Policeman Baker of the Eldridge street station entered Maurice Simonsky's tailor store at 60 Her ter street yesterday and said that he was going to Coney

FOURTH OF JULY EVENTS. Hudson Boat Club social session foot of East 135th trees, at 9 & M.

Spring tournament of the Englewood Field Club, at Englewood, N. J. Veteran Firemen's Association celebration at 192 East 121st street in the evening. Picnic and games of the Scottish American Athletic Club at Caledonian Park, Jersey City. Third midsummer games of the Nassau Athletic Club, at Washington Park, at 2 o'clock P. M. Afternoon and evening pionic of the John J. Martin Tammany Hall Association of Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil, at Hudson Park Grove. tirand demonstration by the letter carriers of the inited States in h nor of the passage of the Hight Hour aw, Academy of Music, at 4 F. M. Swimming match in the Hudson River, above Nyack, setween jobn Robinson and J. H. Johnson, for the Seck-races silver cup and a purse of \$500. The Tanmany Society's celebration of the anniver-sary of the Declaration of Independence at the Acad-emy of Music at 10 o'clock in the merning.

AGREEMENTS TO PAY GOLD.

Stepping into the palatial office of my friends, Shereham & Baggett, the other day, to look at the tape and hear the news, I was suddenly asked by Mr. Baggett whether I thought gold was likely to go to a premium be fore the end of this year. The occasion of his startling inquiry was that a foreign banking ouse, of whom his firm had agreed to borrow a large sum of money until next December was insisting that they should sign a note payable in gold. He did not dimself much fea that the stipulation would cost them anything. but, still, he did not like to make it. The idea of a premium on gold by next January seemed so ridiculous that I offered to guarantee him against it for a thirty-second of one per cent., but he politely declined the offer. I assured him that in my opinion there would be no premium on gold at all for several years to come, and that then it would certainly be trifling at first, just as it was when the banks suspended specie payments in 1857, and again in 1862. I discussed the matter with him at some length, and he finally concluded that he had better refuse the loan on the terms demanded. Although the chances were a thousand to one that as I said, cold would not co to a premium this year, he did not like to take the risk of it. He preferred to know at the outset exactly how much interest he had to pay, and make an end of it.

Since I had this talk with Mr. Baggett I have been turning over in my mind the possible reasons that induced the bankers he spoke of to insist on the gold clause in his contract with them. I can understand very well why, in a long bond like a railroad or a city bond, not to mature until twenty, thirty, or fifty years hence. payment in gold should be provided for. It is a very natural and prudent precaution against a suspension of gold payments, such as prevailed during the war, when creditors who had lent money in gold at par were paid off in paper dollars, worth only forty cents in gold. Besides, as the proceeds of such loans are usually applied to the purchase of property or expended in improvements which would rise in currency value with the rise in gold, the agreement to return gold is no more than just. But as brokers like Shereham & Baggett borrow only for a few months at a time, and use the money chiefly in carrying stocks for their customers, from whom they cannot exact gold in turn, there is neither sense nor justice in requiring gold from them. Mr. Baggett was right, in my opinion, to refuse to take the money on the terms demanded.

On the other hand, I cannot say that the bankers referred to were altogether wrong. looking at the matter from their point of view. Capital is proverbially timid, and its owners are easily alarmed. As the Hon, Wm. Sprague Senate Chamber, there is nothing so cowardly as a million of dollars—except two millions. Men. too, who are in the habit of making little profits of quarters, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds of one per cent, soon acquire the habit of taking care that such profits shall be secure, and of not incurring any danger that can be avoided. Just as my friend Baggett did not like to assume the liability of having to pay the smallest fractional premium in addition to interest, so did the lenders of the money dislike the risk of losing it. They wanted to be as safe on their

side as he did on his.

That this country will in the course of time come to a financial condition in which gold will. as it does now in France, occasionally command a small premium, I am quite convinced. We have already coined 300,000,000 silver dollars, and are adding to the mass every year 35,000,000 more. None of these dollars being exportable at their face value, they will remain n the country, and whenever trade balances are against us the only medium available to pay them will be gold. Besides, the volume of our silver money is steadily increasing relatively to that of gold, because the amount of it annually coined is greater than the net increase of our stock of gold. The amount of gold produced by our mines is about \$35,000,000 a year, of which at least \$10,000,000 is

sumed in the arts, to say nothing of what is exported. Our coinage of silver being, as I said, \$35,000,000 a year or thereabouts, it will readily be seen that a preponderance of silver over gold is slowly but surely approaching, and will increase year by year. Some day or other, therefore, when we have got twice or three times as much silver in the country as we have gold, and a large export demand for gold arises, people will have to pay a small premium for it as they do in France. Once, and sometimes twice, every year for the past eight or ten years, the Bank of France has refused to pay out gold over its counter at par, but has sold it at a premium of one-quarter to creates no alarm anywhere, but is taken as a matter of course. So it will be with us when we reach the same condition of things.

This rare and small premium on gold is, however, still a long way off. The tendency of our silver coinage to supplant gold is slow in itself. and is retarded by two powerful causes. One is the growth of our population and of our business transactions, and the other is the gradual withdrawal of our national bank circulation. As we increase in number and in wealth we require constantly more and more actual money Already within the last few years Western cities, like Chicago and St. Louis, which used to call every autumn upon the East for curreney to move the crops, and return it in the spring in payment for goods purchased, have become sufficiently rich to dispense, in great measure with our assistance. The Western farmers and the Southwestern planters also carry money in their pockets as they never did before, and pay eash where they once kept only book accounts. While the demand for currency has thus been increasing our national bank currency has been steadily diminishing by the payment of the Government bonds upon which it is based, the amount now outstanding being only \$250,000 . 000 against \$350,000,000 in 1881. Of this \$250,000,-000, too. \$90,000,000 has been surrendered, and is only awaiting presentation to be redeemed and cancelled. That it remains in circulation shows that it is needed for use by the holders. and it will probably not be presented until it is so nearly worn out that it will no longer serve ts purpose. The vacuum created by the withdrawal of national bank notes has absorbed nearly all the silver hitherto coined, and will

continue to absorb it for a long time to come. Three years ago I went over this ground with various Wall street friends and tried to convince them that then, still more than now, the country was safe against any possible mischief from the coinage of silver under the law as it stands. Of course, if all restrictions upon the coinage were taken off, and our mints were thrown open to the conversion of an unlimited quantity of silver bullion into legal tender lollars, which would cost only 70 cents in gold apiece, these dollars would speedily take the place of gold dollars. Even then the transition would not cause any financial disaster. The result would be similar to that which happened in 1862, when the depreciated green-backs drove out gold. There would be a rise in prices, a great speculation in all kinds of merchandise and property, and benefit to debtors at the expense of their creditors. But with a limited coinage of \$3,-000,000 per month I pointed out that nothing worse could happen than has actually happen. ed, and that the tears of an impending finan cial crash expressed by President Cleveland. ex-Secretary Sherman, Treasurer Jordan, and most Eastern financiers, were purely illusory. We are three years nearer the silver standard now than we were then, but we are still a good way off from it. The friends of silver have given up the idea of an unlimited coinage of it. and its enemies have equally abandoned the hope of stopping the restricted coinage now going on. The result will be the continuance of the gold standard for an indefinite period with the remote possibility of an occasiona small premium on gold in sudden emergencies

People who look back to the days of the war and argue that because gold went to 260 ther as a consequence of the issue of greenbacks, it will go to at least 150, as a consequence of the excessive coinage of standard silver dol-lars, forget that the war premium on gold was due more to a fear of the defeat of the Govern ment, and of the ultimate repudiation of the greenbacks, than to the excessive issue of them. We have now affoat in the country \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, \$250,000,000 of national bank notes, and over \$300,000,000 of gold and silver certificates, making a total of \$896,000,000 in paper money, besides 50,000,000 actual silver dollars. During the war the largest amount of greenbacks ever out at one time was \$447,000,000, so that the high premium on gold then prevailing could not possibly have been owing to any dilution of the currency. I offering to guarantee Mr. Baggett against loss from a gold premium this year, at least, and if I were a speculator, I would do it for the next MATTHEW MARSHALL three years, too.

WOODSBURGH'S SALOONS.

They Keep Open in Spite of the Arguments

The adjoining villages of Woodsburgh and Hewletts, in Queens county, have a joint population of 500 souls. They have also sever liquor stores and a Temperance Union, Just at present the liquor dealers and the temperance people are at odds in regard to the execution of the Sunday closing law. The population in general is watching the contest with perfect serenity. Not that the people are unaffected by the suggestion of dry Sundays, but the realization of the idea seems so far off that they do not admit the possibility of its being effected within the present generation. The saioons of woodsburgh have not been accustomed to mark the distinction between Sundays and week days by the discreet use of
blinds and side doors, which obtains in larger
towns. Throughout the week their doors have
been thrown open to all comers, to the great
scandal of all who do not drink, or who keep
their liquors in the house. The Rev. Mr. McNicholl, the new pastor of the Methodist
Church, has lately been stirring up the Temperance Union, composed of members of his
licek, to make a final attack on Sunday liquor
selling. The union desires to establish a tree
reading room and library, which the youth of
Woodsburgh may find a salutary substitute for
the insidious pleasures of the rum shop. Meanwhile, the pastor, Mr. John McNeil, and Mrs.
Valentine were appointed a committee of expostulation and conciliation. Last week they
visited each one of the obnoxious places, and
plended the cause of the Sabbath. The utmost
they could obtain was the promise to close if
all the saloon keepers would enter into the
agreement, and if the hotel, drug store, and
candy shop of the village should also be required to put up their shutters. This is a consummation which is not likely to be attained.
The saloons did the biggest business of the
year yesterday. The liquor men seemed to be
amused by the visit of the Temperance Union's
committee and at the arguments employed by
the realous alliance, compessed, as it was, of
the new preacher, a highly respected lady, and tomed to mark the distinction between Suncommittee and at the arguments employed by the zealous alliance, composed, as it was, of the new preacher, a highly respected lady, and a man who, they say, has retired with a snug sum made in the liquor business. The liev, Mr. McNicholl extended a special invitation to the liquor dealers to hear his sermon upon temperance last evening. The result of Mr. McNicholl's eloquence cannot be estimated until next Sunday.

Her Busband Arrested.

The Wife of a New York Art Student Wants BUFFALO, July 1 .- The police here were asked to-day to search for and arrest Louis Scharstein, an artist of considerable ability, whose brother designed the decorations in Music Hall and recently created such a sensation by getting nude models to pose for the figures. The request came from his wife, who is in Toronto with her two children. Mrs. Scharstein said that her husband was in New York and studied art at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. He recently visited her in Toronto, where she had kept boarders for five years, and took \$1.200 of her money, returning in a few days for \$200 more. He then went to Cleveland and wrote for money. She did not send him any and has not since heard from him. She said her husband hated her because she was an American, and had attempted to kidnap her youngest child, arranging with a man to abduct her.

Henry Scharstein, the Music Hall artist, said to-night that the Toronto woman had beguiled his brother, who knew nothing but art, and she had secured \$4.000 of Louis money, of which he had only recovered the \$1.400.

"She has driven him nearly insane," said Henry, "and it came like a thunderbolt to me when I found that the police had been asked by the woman to arrest him. She had no money when he married her. Louis is still studying art in New York city." is in Toronto with her two children. Mrs.

He Didn't Commit Suicide at Nissara. BUFFALO, July 1.-Thomas Loder, who was supposed to have committed suicide at Niagara Falls, turned up at the store of his employer, G. Dudley Barr, in this city to-night, Loder disappeared on June 20, and was traced Loder disappeared on June 20, and was traced to Niagara Falls. Letters were received from him by his brother and Mr. Barr stating that he would commit suicide in the cataract. The brother went to the Falls, and, with the police, made a thorough search for the body. It could not be learned that Loder let town on any train. His supposed suicide drove his mother crazy, and she was sent to the State Asylum for the insane. Loder was in good spirits, and the only explanation he gave was to say that he had been away visiting friends.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.-The liquor dealers did not keep their bars open to-day, as they said they would, and Long Branch had the second dry Sunday in its history. The restaurant keepers served beer, wines, and liquors to their dining-room guests, as did also some of the hotel keepers. Other hotel men refused to serve wine in their dining rooms. The Iron Steamboats made four trips from New York. Each boat was well loaded. Mrs. Langtry has engaged rooms at the West End Hotel, and will arrive here Tuesday afternoon.

Weather Crop Bulletin. Washington, July 1 .- The weather crop pulletin for the week ended June 30, says: bulletin for the week ended June 30, says:

The westler during the past week has been faverable for all grawing crops in the what, corn, and tobacco regions of Ohlo, the upper Missisalppi and Missouri valleys, and Tennessee. Heavy rains doubtless later fered with harvesting from Missouri eastward to Viginia, and the continuous cloudy weather over Missisalppi, Louisiana, and Arkansas is reported as having been unfavorable to the co-ten plant; but improvement is reported in that section during the latter portion of the week. In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia the weather was favorable, and all crops were doubtless improved during the week. Heaper's from the interior of the Middle States indicate that the recent heavy rains have been very beneficial to growing crops. The weather for the season has been unusually favorable for hay in New England and for wheat in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Country Sport in Town.

A tree with hanging branches that shade the award of the extreme southwestern corner of City Hall Park was surrounded by romping urchins yesterday afternoon, and adult citizens crowded around to watch the boys catch the branches, draw them tant, and then go swinging through the air as they suddenly released their foothold upon the green sward. They kept the fun up until the park police hove it sight. Swinging on the tree branches is a new wrinkle in town. It was nover tried in Chy Hail Fark until yesterday. The urchins said that it was as good fun as going out in the country for a swing.

Court Calendars This Day.

UPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Motion calen-for the first Monday of July called by Judge O'Bree Il o'clock. GENERAL TERE—ficcess continued CAL TERE.—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 857, 872, 824, 828, 627, 570, 881, 684. SUR SUR STOREST, OSE COURT WILL OF SATAN J. MACPHERSON, SURBORATES COURT WILL OF SATAN J. MACPHERSON, 10% A.M.; AND M. Odell, J.P. M. For probate Wills of E. O. Barrows, R. B. Hitchenck, Charles H. Levy, Theo Grossman, and D. P. Grinnon, O. A.M.; Bridget McGamara, 10% A.M.; John Dunham, H. A.M.; E. Muhlfelder, 10% A.M.; John Dunham, H. A.M.; E. Muhlfelder, 10% A.M.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TREE.—O'GORMAN, J. 12 M.—Motlons. Motions
Common Piras-Special Tenz.—Van Hoesen, J. 11 A.
Lieury agt Lynch.
Lieury agt Lynch.
Tenz.—Adjourned until this H. 1. Sury agt 13 nch.

City Court—General Trex.—Adjourned until this
morning. Special Trex.—Peisike J. 10 A. M.—Motions.

All the other courts have been adjourned for the term.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises... 12 30 HIGH WATER—THIS DAT.
Sandy Hook. 2 11 | Gov. Island. 2 37 | Hell Gata... 4 26

Arrived-Sunnay, July 1. Applyed—Suynar, July 1.

Sa City of Richmond, Redford, Liverpool June 21 and Queenstown June 22.

Sa Charles and Committee and C

Se La Bourgogne, from New York, at Havre. Se Rhaetia, from New York, at Plymouth.

Ss Arizona. Queenstown for New York. Ss Bervia. Queenstown for New York. Business Motices

Kennedy's Mats-Swell Mackinaws, 95c. sorth \$1.50, Imported flat brim straws, \$1.90, \$2.4 2.90; worth double. KENNEDY, 26 Cortland; st. Be Wise and Go

To the Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach, L. L. for July a

MARRIED MARLEOROUGH—HAMERSLEY.—On Priday, June 3, by the Rev. D. C. Fotter, D. D., George Charles Spea-ry Churchill. Duke of Mariborough, to Lilly Warren amersley, daughter of Commodore Price of the U. R.

ROBINSON...COOPER...On Wednesday, June 27, 1895, by the Rev. Edward P. Terhune, D. D., William P. Robin-son to Ida S., daughter of James G. Cooper, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y. DIKD.

DUSENBURY.—After a short liness of pneumonia, Ida Manda, beloved wire of Bertram L. Dusenbury, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Gelston, 74 5th st., Hobelen, N. J.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MCKERVER.—On Sunday, July 1, 1888, Hugh Me-Keever, ared 38 years, at his late residence, 75 South 6th Sul, Brooklyn, E. D.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe av., on Tuesday, July 3, at 10 A. M.

Special Motices.

"MRA. WINNE, OW'S Southing Syrap" is the Best Remedy for children while teething. 25c. a bottle.

Mew Publications. NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

THE COMBAT FOR THE FAITH.
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE FAITH.
THE STREET OF THE FAITH.
THE COMBATANTS.

FREDERICK R. COUDERT
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Of FERRIS clientifie Specific for Intemperance. W. H. MORES, M. D. DAIL Chinese Wall.

The Chinese Wall.

JOHN BALL J. Terenial Eating Houses T. C. PITRIN EATIng to Write English F. B. GAULT costal Savings Sanks HENRY MELRORE Sign of the Times. GEOFFREY CHAMPLIN

Books Received.

Books Received.

ALL NEWSDEALERS—FIFTY CENTS.

Financial.

#### To Stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company who have not assented to the Plans of Reorganization.

A guarantee syndicate having been formed, stockholders who have not assented heretofore to the plans of re-organization, but wish to protect their stock from being rendered valueless through foreclosure, must forthwith deposit their shares with the Union Trust Company, 73 Broadway, New York, pay the sum of 55 cents per share, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable receipts, which will entitle the holder, after completion of the reorganization, to the same number of shares of stock as now deposited by him, and new first mortrage income 4 per cent. bonds in the proportion of \$1.00 for each 55 cents cash now paid.

The time for depositing stock and payment of sub-criptions expires on July 11, 1888, 3 P. M. Payments should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly endorsed in blank, and an authorizaupon application at the Union Trust Co.'s office, or at foom 19, 7th floor, Mills Building. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, will be allowed on subscriptions from the For the Reorganization Committee

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman. New York, June 21, 1898.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW YOOK, June 12, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the
stockholders of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic
Railway Company for the election of directors, &c., will
be held at the office of the company in the city of Marquette, Mich, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, July
10, 1883. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, June 23, 1883, and reopened on Friday, July 20,
1889.

L. M. SCHWAN, Secretary.

MARQUETTE HOUGHTON AND ON-NEW YORK, June 19, 1888, at the annual meeting of the Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marqueste, Houghton and Ontonason Railroad tompany for the election of directors, &c., will be held at the office of the company in the city of Marqueste, Mich, at 12 o'clock now, on THURSDAY, July queite Mich., at 12 o'cioca noon, at 3 P. M. on Friday, ISSS.

Transfer hooks will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, June 29, 1888, and reopened on Friday, July 29, L. M. SCHWAN, Secretary.

Diridends and Interest.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON the following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messra WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. 17 Nassau st., New York city, on and after July 2, 1888;

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. ALLEN COUNTY, IND., County 5s.

BENTON COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

GIN, HANILION AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
First mortgage 7s
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.
First mortgage 7s.

Second mortunge 7s.
CINCLN ATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON B. B. CO. COLUMBUS, IND., 7 3-10 bonds Consolidated funding 5s.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RY. CO. DANVILLE, IND.,

Principal bonds, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. DAYTON AND MICHIGAN R. R. CO. EVANSVILLE IND.

GRAND GRAND IND.,
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
GRAND GRAND GRAND GRAND GRAND HAPTISS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.,
GRAND HAPTISS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.

First mortgage is.

HANGES EN LAYTIND.

HANGES EN LAYTIND.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL HANK, NEWFORLEANS.

LOUISIANA, STATE OF. 4 per cent. consols.
4 per cent. constitutional.
MARION. IND.
Water Works 8s.
MASSILLON AND CLEVELAND R. R. CO.

NOR PACIFIC TERMINAL CO. OF OREGON

PERU. IND.
Water Works Sa.
PITISHI HIGH. FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO BY. CO.
First morgage 7s. series A.
Second Nortgage 7s. series G.
Special stock, dividend 12 per cent.
SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO.

TRAVERSE CITY R. R. CO. WARREN COUNTY, IND. WHEELING WEST VA.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO BY. CO. Guaranteed stock, quarierly dividend by per cent.

BLACE FORD. COUNTY, IND.,

Gravel Road 7a.

MARION, IND., Funding 5a. NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1888.

INTEREST PAID FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT TO DATE
OF WITHIDBAWAL on money deposited with
BOLLAND THUST CO.,
This averages better than savings banks, besides there
is no limit to the amount upon which full interest will
be paid. Money to lend on promissory note without endorser, secured by New York city or Brooklyn first bond and

JULY 20.

mortisgue.

Garret A. Van Allen,
Geo. W. Van viclen.
George F. Hodgeret.
George F. Hodgman.
Goodnow,
Henry W. Hookstaver,
J. G. Jenkins.
George F. Hodgman.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
JOHN D. VELMEULE, Vice-President.
GEO. W. VAN NICLEN, Secretary.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND
MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.

40 AND 42 WALL St.

The semi-annual interest due July 1, 1892, on the following Bonds will be paid at this office on and after July
2, 1895, on presentation of the proper Coupons:
St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co. S700,000 issue.
St. Faul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry. Co. First MortSage.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manisobs By. Co. Consolidated Mortgage.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manisobs By. Co. Consolidated Mortgage.

Montana Central Ry. Co., First Mortgage.

Montana Central Ry. Co., will be consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Montana Central Ry. Co., will be mailed at the close of business, June 30, to builders of record at that time.

E. T. NICHOLS.

Amistant Treasurer.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

will pay coupons maturing July 1, 1888, upon BONDs and STOCKS of the

on and after that date. Schedules can be procured from the bank.

ARE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons matering July
1 1888 on the first mortgage bonds of this company will
be paid on presentation at the Chase National Bank, its
Rassaust, New York city. L. M. SCHWAR, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK

MINNEAPOLIS UNION EAILWAY CO.,
OAND & WALL ST.,
The coupons maturing July 1, 1983, on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after July 2, 1982.
E. T. NICHOLS, Agent,